EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/10 Ophthalmology Oct57

OLTEANU M.

1611. OLTEANU M. * Consideraţii asupra transplantării musculare în oftalmologie, cu prezentarea unei tehnici noi. Considerations on muscle transplantations used in ophthalmology with the description of a new technique OFTALMOLOGIA (Bucureşti) 1956, 1/2 (64-70) Illus. 13

Muscle transplantation was applied by Gumelsheim in 1907 and by O'Connor in 1931, especially in paralytic strabismus of the lateral rectus. For these transplantations muscle bundles of the lateral part of the superior and inferior recti are taken, which are fixed to the tendon of the lateral rectus or only to its superior and inferior thirds. The lateral rectus can be lengthened or shortened, as the occasion requires. In the conjunctiva, Gumelsheim makes 3 incisions in the tendons, the muscular bands being passed under the conjunctiva. O'Connor's incision at the level of the insertions of the tendons is perilimbic. Karaiov makes it 4 mm. from the margin. The author makes a vertical incision, the ends being curved towards the insertions of the superior and inferior recti. The conjunctiva is detached to expose the muscles running towards the orbit. The vertical muscles are divided into 2 bundles. The lateral bundles are attached to the tendon of the lateral rectus under which they are passed. The medial bundles are attached to the external half of their tendons divided into 2 parts. Thus a muscular translation is obtained which has the advantage of putting all the tendons into action. This is not the case if the external third is left unused.

Puscariu - Bucharest

OLTEANU, M.

On the Lemanea Daldinii Ravenh, synonym. p. 119.

ANALELE SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 18, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959. Uncl.

OLTEANU, M.;TARNAVSCHI, I.

Material for an outline on Rumanian alaqae. II. (To be cntd). p. 269.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE. SERIA BIOLOGIE VEGETALA. Bucuresti.
Vol. 10, no. 3, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl.

OLTEANU, M.;TARNAVSCHI, I.

Material for an outline on Rumanian algae. II. (Conclusion) p. 317.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE. SERIA BIOLOGIE VEGETABLA. Bucuresti
Vol. 10, no. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl.

Olteanu, M.

ROMANIA

BEIÖ, K., MD; FODOR, Gy., MD; SCHRAMM, K., MD; ROMAN-SILVAS, D., MD; OLTEANU, M., MD.

Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy, Tirgu Mures, Department of Hygiene (Institutul de Medicina si Farmacie, Tirgu Mures, Catedra de Igiena); Professor Horvath Miklos. - (for all)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XII, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 67-70.

"Comments on the Value of the Ring Reaction in Milk for the Detection of Brucellosis."

(5)

OLTEANU, Maria; MIRA, Ecaterina; MOLDOVAN, I.

Separation of common metals by means of naphthenic acids from the solutions obtained by lye-washing of pyrite ashes. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.6:318-323 Je '63.

with the fresh or frozen tissues, followed by [illegible]
formol.
Includes 4 figures.

1/1

RUMANIA

OLTEANU, M., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; LUCACIUC-BRAMBIER, A., Colonel, Medical Corps; BOERAS, F., Captain, Medical Corps; POLOJINTEV, C., Major, Medical Corps; and MARIETA, Petre, Dr.

"Transplantation of Corneal Layer Homografts with Different Type of Preservation. New Possibilities of Action for the Clarification of the Transplants"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 243-246

Abstract: Data on 54 operations of corneal transplantation done at Central Military Hospital, Bucharest, in 18 months; local irradiation treatment and pre- and post-operative use of fresh (3) dried (3) lyophilized (1) and cold-stored (18) corneal transplants; use of hydrocortisone, gamma globulin and hyaluronidase topically in order to prevent vasculature from infiltrating the graft. Except in one group of 11 patients with nearly total transplants, results were very promising. 1 table.

RUMANIA

OLTEANU, M., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; CHINTA, Gh., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; BOERAS, F., Captain, Medical Corps; and POLOJINTEV, C., Major, Medical Corps.

"Perilimbic "Horseshoe" Prosthesis Favorizing the Performance of the Suture in Perforating Total or Sub-Total Corneal Transplant"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 246

Abstract: Brief description of experimental studies on animals and cadavers, apparently followed clinically in unstated number of patients, with utilization of a plastic prosthesis to assist in the performance of the operation.

1/1

RUMANIA

OLTEANU, M., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; BOERAS, F., Captain, Medical Corps; BANACU, I., Captain, Medical Corps; POLOJINTEV, C., Major, Medical Corps; BAIDAN, N., Captain, Medical Corps; and CUPSA, V., Medical Corps.

"Transplantation of the Artificial Lacrimal Sac (Autografted with a Buccal Mucosa) and Rhinostomy"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 247

Abstract: Data on surgical technic in 5 patients, 2 with congenital absence of the lacrimal ducts and 3 with traumatic lesions thereof; good results confirmed by 3 to 12 months follow-up in 4 cases, 1 failure in a patient in whom poor attachment of the drainage tube brought about obstruction of the newly created duct.

L 42240-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6031569 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0020/0027

AUTHOR: Olteanu, Maria; Moldovan, I.

ORG: none

TITLE: New methods for the processing of the solutions obtained from lyeing pyrite ashes. Extraction of metals from solutions with the sodium salts of carboxylic acids in non-polar solvents

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 20-27

TOPIC TAGS: metal extraction, solvent extraction, pyrite

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the separation of the metals in the solution resulting from lyeing pyrite ashes by means of liquid-liquid extraction with sodium salts of carboxylic acids in non-aqueous solution. 94 to 98 percent of the trivalent iron can be extracted with the sodium salt of C_5-C_9 fatty acids in kerosene; 94 percent of the copper and 93-98 percent of the zinc are extracted with sodium naphthenate in kerosene. The method, which has been tested on industrial solutions, is suitable for solutions with either high or low metal contents. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 661.242.8:669.11.054.8:669.33.054.8:669.538.054.8

0919 0257

RUMANIA

SOFLETEA, Veterinary Physician I.; and OLTEANU, Veterinary Physician Maura; and SCHRAM, Veterinary Physician C.; Veterinary Regional Laboratory of the Autonomous Hungarian Region of the Mures (Laboratorul veterinar regional Mures-Autonoma Maghiara)

"Considerations on a Case of Echinococcosis of the Sternal Bone in Cattle"

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No. 5, May 66; pp 74-75.

Abstract: Interesting description of the histopathological and growth changes in the sternal hydatid cyst in a cow, with general discussion of incidences of ulcerous echinococcosis in cattle. Photograph of operative specimen. 4 Rumanian references.

1/1

Ophthalmology

RUMANIA

LUCACIUC-BRAMBIER, A., Dr, Col, OLTEANU, M., Dr, Lt-Col, CUPSA, V., Dr, PETRE, M., Dr, POLOJINTEV, V., Dr, Maj, and BOERAS, F., Dr, Cpt. [affiliation not given]

"Considerations on Eye Injuries in Soldiers Treated at the Ophthalmological Section of the Central Military Hospital During 1963-1964."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 5, Sep-Oct 66, pp 873-876.

Abstract: An analysis of the types of eye injuries affecting soldiers treated at the Central Military Hospital in 1963-64. Ophthalmological injuries accounted for 10 percent of the total number of hospitalized cases, and involved an average hospitalization of 15.75 days; the injuries were caused by chemical burns, firearm wounds, contusions, etc., and resulted in a variety of clinical lesions. Some suggestions relating to the prevention of eye accidents are included.

Includes 3 Rumanian references. -- Manuscript submitted 3 December 1965.

OlTeanu,O.

OLTEANU, O.; LUCA, M.

OLTEANU, O.; LUCA, M. Analysis of the flux of heat through the cylinder walls of the motor SR 101. p. 47.

Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1956
METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI.
TECHNOLOGY
RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

OLTEANU, P.

Training and improving the cadres. Constr Bul 16 no.768:4
26 Sep '64

BITTNER, J.; VOINESCO, Viorica; WINTER, D.; avec la collaboration technique de: OLTEANU, Rodica

Action of ethylene-diaminotetraacetic acid (EDTA) and of metal complexes on experimental intoxication and infection with Clostridium perfringens, type A. III. Action of Na2EDTA Ca on the experimental infection of guinea pigs with spores of Cl. perfringens, type A. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.1:153-158 Mr '63.

(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (INFECTION)
(EDATHAMIL) (PHARMACOLOGY)

OLARU, A.; BITTNER, J.; VOINESCO, V.; FICIU, S.; KRANZDORF, H.
Collaboration technique: NEACSU, Victoria; NEDELEA, Viorica; OLTEANU, Rodica

Research on an anaerobe polytoxoid. IV. Preliminary data on experimental active immunization with a concentrated and purified gangrenous tritoxoid adsorbed on aluminum phosphate. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no. 3:675-680 S '63.

1. Laboratoire de la Gangrene (for Olaru, Bittner, Vionescu, Ficiu). 2. Laboratoire de Purification des Antigenes (for Kranzdorf). Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I.Cantacuzino", Bucarest.

RAICU, P.; CONSTANTINESCU, D.; OLTEANU, V.; RETEZEANU, M.; TARPO, E.

Contributions to the study of certain polyploid lines of Datura stramonium L., obtained with the aid of colchicine. Rev biol 7 no.3:381-394 '62.

1. Institut de biologie "Traian Savulescu", Laboratoire de génétique vegetale. 2. Membre du Comité de rédaction, "Revue de biologie" (for Raicu).

L 11797-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6031539 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/002/0247/0255

AUTHOR: Olteanu, V. 22 B

ORG: Siderurgical Combine, Resita (Combinaturl siderurgic)

TITLE: Considerations on the oxidability of slags from basic Martin furnaces [This paper was presented at the Scientific Technical Communications Conference held at Siderurgical Combine, Resita, on 28 November 1964.]

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 247-255

TOPIC TAGS: slag, iron oxide, metallurgic furnace

ABSTRACT: The author examines the oxidability of slags on the basis of the activity of ferrous oxides. The speed of carbon removal of the steel bath is found to be influenced greatly by the activity of the ferrous oxides in the slag, and tests show that it is possible to obtain carbon removal speeds of over 0.60 percent of carbon per hour through the addition of slags. Studies also were conducted on means of obtaining larger removal speeds during the initial refining phases and slower removal during later phases, as well as on methods for avoiding re-oxidation of the steel by the slag in the casting vessel; su-persaturation during the final phase was found a good method. Orig. art. has: 15 figures. [JPRS: 34,167]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 af

0919 2334

IANCU, I.; SOLOMON-POPESCU, E.; OLTEANU-ROMANIUC, T.

Contributions to the study of the nature of psychic trauma and the role of signification in the reactive state of pathogenesis in childhood. Rev psihologie 9 no.2:177-202 '63.

OLTEANU-ROMANIUC, T.

"Psychology of the preschool child." Edited by [pref.] Al. Rosca, [conf.] A. Chircev. Reviewed by T. Olteanu-Romaniuc. Rev psihologie 10 no.4:350-351 '64.

IANCU, I.; SOLOMON-POPESCU, E.; OLTEANU-ROMANIUC, T.

Studies on the acute psychic trauma in the psychogenic reactions of the child. Rev psihologie 11 no.1:59-68 '65.

1. Institute of Psychology of the Rumanian Academy. Submitted December 10, 1964.

BUSSEL, Oleg; KRUUS, Einar; LEVALD, Heino; OLTERS, H., retsenzent; RUUSALEP, L., retsenzent; KORBA, A., red.; LIIVAND, T., tekhn. red.

[Shipbuilding] Laevade üldehitus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 281 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Shipbuilding)

OLTET, M.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology. The Sensory Organs T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65827

Author : Vago O., Spiner A., Comsa Al., Oltet Mariana
Inst : -
Title : An Experimental Investigation of the Uterine Pressoreceptors. A Preliminary Report.

Orig Pub : Obstetr. si ginecol., 1957, 5, No 2, 122-128

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

OL'TETSIAN, I.S.

Calculation of the inertial forces of the solid foundation and of the reactions of the soil fondation in designing special structures for earthquake resistance. Trudy TSNIISK no.18:191-200 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Earthquakes and building)

OLTUS, Eugen, inz., CSc.

Cold refining of prehydrolyzed sulfate pulp. Sbor cel pap no.7&171-187 '62.

CIRUS, E.

Technology of bleaching cellulose. p. 170.

Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955
PAPIR A CELULOSA
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8 , August 1956

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21736

Author : Oltus, E.
Inst :
Title : Extraction of Fibers, and Method for Determining alpha-Cellulose in Viscose Cellulose.

Orig Pub : Papir a celulosa, 1957, 12, No 2, 30-32

Abstract : The American method for determining the prospective extraction during the production of artificial viscose fibers which permit replacing the determination of alpha-cellulose is described. The method is noted for rapidity is being carried out and good con-

Card : 1/2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology.
Category : Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Derivatives. Paper.
Abs. Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khim., No. 10, 1959, 37224.

Author : Otrus E.
Institut. : Not given.
Title : The Effect of a pH Solution on the Chlorination Process of Cellulose.

Orig. Pub. : Papir a celuloza, 1958, 13, No. 10, 228-230.

Abstract : The effect of pH 3, 2, 1 on the process of chlorination was investigated. The evaluation criterion was the determination of the quantity of the eliminated lignin, the chlorine and sulphur content in the eliminated lignin and the amount of the expended chlorine. A new determination method of the degree of lignin condensation in the unbleached sulphite cellulose was developed. The method is based on the expenditure of molecular chlorine in an acid medium.--From the author's resume

Card: 1/1

OLTUS, Eugen, inz. CSc.; ELIASOVA, Darina, inz.

Examination of decrystallized pulp properties. Sbor cel pap 8:35-51 '63.

High yield pulp for chemical treatment. Ibid.:153-167

OLTUS, E.; ELIASOVA, D.

Changes of chemical, physicochemical, and mechanical properties of pulps decrystallized by ethylenediamine. Sbor cel pap 9:147-164 '64.

OLTUS, Eugen; ELIASOVA, Darina

Study of decrystallized cellulose properties. Bul VUPC 7 no.2:3-33 '64.

1. Research Institute of Paper and Cellulose, Bratislava.

POLAND/Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M-10

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20592.

Author : W. Oltushevskiy
Inst : Not given.
Title : Dendrological Description of the City of Leshno.
(Dendrologicheskoye opisaniye g. Leshno).

Orig Pub: Roczn. Sek. dendrol. Polsk. towarz. bot., 1956, 11, 423-426.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

OLTUS'KA, Ye.I. [Oltus'ka, IE.I.]

All-Union interfactory school for the study, generalization and introduction of advanced methods of cutting. Leh.prom. no.3:86 Jo - Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Hatters fur)

ACC NR: AP6020421 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0087/66/000/002/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Gliszewski, L. (Master engineer); Oltuszewski, J. (Engineer); Rulka, J. (Master engineer)

ORG: [Gliszewski, Oltuszewski] Marine Institute, Gdansk (Instytut Morski); [Rulka] Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia (Polskie Linie Oceaniczne)

TITLE: Results of protecting the submerged part of hulls of ships "Mickiewicz" and "Broniewski" [Paper was presented at the 8th Conference on Salt Water Corrosion held in Szczecine from 2 to 3 April 1965]

SOURCE: Technika i gospodarka morska, no. 2, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, sea water corrosion, cargo ship

ABSTRACT: Effects of cathodic protection and coatings on the corrosion resistance during five years are reported, including travels of the ships to the Far East, Africa, and America. The continuously submerged portion of the hulls was completely protected by combining protective coating and appropriate arrangement of sacrificial anodes, even under the fall and winter conditions prevailing in the Baltic. Asphaltic coating (type 23-91-115) and groups of zinc anodes in the ratio $L_{ag}:L_{sh}$ = 1/3-1/2 were used, L_{ag} and L_{sr} being the total length of anode groups and the length of the ship, respectively. Measurements of the hull potential as indicator of protection were confirmed by visual observations. The method, developed by the Marine Institute

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6020421

(Instytut Morski), is recommended for general use on Polish vessels. Docking of ships at one year intervals, instead of the two years in present use, is recommended as well. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

OLTUSZEWSKI, Janusz, inz.

Anticorrosive protection by thioplasts coated by using the flame spraying method. Tech gosp morska 10 no.9:272-273 S '60. (EEAI 10:3)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Polymers and polymerization)
(Plastics) (Protective coatings)

23499
G/004/61/008/007/006/006
D029/D109

158320 2409,2209, 2808,

AUTHORS: Oltuszewski, J. (Gdansk) and Schwarz, H. (Halle/Saale)

TITLE: Heat spraying (flame spraying) of thioplastics

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, no. 7, 1961, 384-386

TEXT: The authors examined the possibilities of coating load bearing constructions with thioplastics which correspond to "Thiokol" type A [trade name of the Thiocol Co.; other trade names for thioplastics are: Resinit (USSR), Novoplas (Dunlop), Thiogutt (Hoechst), Vulcaplas (ICI)] by the flame-spray method, as anti-corrosion protection. The Instytut Morski (Marine Institute), Gdańsk, carried out the chemical research whereas the ZIS (Central Institute for Welding Engineering), Halle, developed the necessary spray equipment. The Polish Dolnośląskie Zakłady Chemiczne (Lower Silesian Chemical Plant) in Zarow, produced the necessary thioplastics. The polymer in question is a synthetic product of Na_2S_x and dichloro ethane discovered by Patrick USA (Ref. 1, Patrick, I.C., Trans Faraday Soc., vol. 32 (1936), p 347). The polymer corresponding to "Thiokol A" can be used as powder or latex for the flame-spraying process. The powder may be produced immediately on synthesis by reducing the sulphur content in the

Card 1/7

Heat spraying...

Na_2S_x below x = 3.5, or by a mechanical process. In this latter case the sulphur content does not need to be reduced. Powder produced immediately on synthesis with $x < 3.5$ is very suitable for flame-spraying. The production of thioplastics in latex form depends on the presence of a suspension agent (magnesium hydroxide) during synthesis. Grain size is between 2 and 10 µm. The spraying of optimum protective coats depends on a series of factors: 1) Sulphur quantity which is added to the Na_2S_x during synthesis. 2) Quantity of the suspension agent $Mg(OH)_2$ in the latex. 3) Pre-vulcanization of the thioplastic. 4) Quantitative and qualitative choice of vulcanization agents, pigments and fillers. 5) Size of the thioplastic molecules. In order to find out the influence of the sulphur part on coat formation and sprayability, a thioplastic with the following x values of Na_2S_x was tested: x = 3.2; 3.6; 3.8; 4.0; 4.22. The other parameters of the reaction remained unchanged. Lattices with x values from 3.6 to 4.22 do scarcely differ from one another as regards their physical properties. The size of the single thioplastic particles is in all cases between 2 and 10 µm. An exception is a latex with x = 3.2. By agglomeration of the thiokol particles sizes of up to 200 µm are obtained. If such products are spread without flame, the

Heat spraying...

plasticity of the protecting coats deteriorates with decreasing sulphur content. X-values of 3.8 - 4.22 result in homogeneous layers, although typical corrosion phenomena occur on non-pretreated steel surfaces due to the formation of iron-sulphur compounds. Flame-sprayed coats of a 55 - 75% latex with x-values between 3.8 and 4.22 do not differ from one another as regards their physical properties. Layers with x = 3.6 show a considerably higher surface-hardness and lower elasticity. The adhesive strength of such coats on steel is very good. Neither iron-sulphur compounds form below the coat nor can cracks be observed. With coat thickness values of 0.6 mm, no pores can be found with the spark gap test. For technical reasons latices with x-values of 3.8 - 4.0 are best suitable for flame-spraying. If x surpasses 4.0 there is the danger that the particles melt already in the nozzle and clog it. Flame-sprayed coats have also a better age resistance. A changing of the $Mg(OH)_2$ quantity in the latex has nearly no influence at all on the capability of forming a coat and on the physical properties of the coats. Thioplastics pre-vulcanized in latex form with x=values of 3.6; 3.8; 4.0; and 4.22 have completely different characteristics as regards coat formation. Zinc oxide was used as vulcanizing agent. A durable plastified thioplastic was obtained with methylthiuram. Thioplastics with the mentioned x=values were prevulcanized at 140°C and 3 atm. within 60 min. After

Heat spraying...

vulcanization the products were flame-sprayed in the form of 50% latices, and another part after mechanical powderization of the partly dehydrated mass. It was established that the prevulcanized products cannot be flame-sprayed neither in latex nor in powder form. The reason is the complete loss of melting properties by vulcanization. The vulcanization during flame-spraying is obtained by the addition of certain compounds of monovalent amines to the latex. These additions improve the flow capability during spraying and produce coats with good chemical and physical properties. Pigments improve the durability of thioplastic coats and their physical properties especially the surface hardness. Pigmenting possibilities of thioplastic latices are, however, limited. A high quantity of such pigments which are water repelling, results in crack formation in the coats and in loss of adhesive strength. The problem of the choice of pigments arises if thioplastic coats are to protect steel parts which are exposed to aggressive aqueous solutions. In such cases pigments must be used which have a passivating influence on steel, such as $5ZnO \cdot CrO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$; $4ZnO \cdot CrO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

The surface hardness can be increased by addition of certain fillers, e.g. soot or silica gel. Pigments and fillers in the latex have no deteriorating effect on spraying properties. Thioplastics of too big molecules have bad

Heat spraying...

flowing properties in the flame-spraying process. They have a low adhesive strength and form pores. The suitable size of the molecules was found em-empirically by introduction of various quantities of monochlorine compounds during the condensation of the thioplastic. The polymer corresponding to the "Thiokol A" is processed with the flame-spraying equipment WS III for plastic powder, developed in the Central Institute for Welding Engineering. Spraying technique is similar to that of polyehtylene and polyamide powders. Spraying equipment for the processing of latex is a modification of the type WS VI for PVC pastes of the same institute. Modifications concern primarily the nozzle system. A pointed spray jet is thus obtained which guarantees that the atomized spray material is comparatively long under the influence of the flame and the water is completely evaporized. A feed funnel is set on the spray gun instead of using a separate container because the thio-plastic particles deposit rather quickly. The firm A. Schültze under trustee administration, Jena, produces a zero series of the spraying equipment in the third quarter of this year. The spraying can begin after the heating gas (acetylene) is kindled. Data of the spraying equipment are: Spraying nozzle 2 mm; pressure 2 atm.; consumption of compressed air 4 m^3/h; acetylene pressure 1.0 atm; acetylene consumption 1.3 m^3/h; output of the equipment

Card 5/7

23499
G/004/61/008/007/006/006
D029/D109

Heat spraying...

12 kg/h. Preheating of the coated surface is not necessary. It is however advisable to pass the flame over the surface until a temperature of 50°C is reached. The first coating has to be done with a strong flame in order to prevent with certainty the formation of an iron-sulphur layer under the thioplastic coat. Further coats can be immediately applied on the basic coat, increasing the distance between spraying gun and coated surface in order to reduce the effectiveness of the flame. Coats are tough-rubberlike and permit subsequent alteration of shape. They are physiologically not satisfactory so that they cannot be used as corrosion protection for drinking water and food installations. The sprayed coats should be tested by a spark gap as to their tightness not before 8 - 10 hrs after the spraying, since the vulcanization is not sooner completed. Thioplastic latex can be flame-sprayed on metals, concrete, wood, and textures. In general a coat thickness of 1 - 1.5 mm is selected. It is preferable to work with wash primers in the cases of steel constructions which are exposed to aggressive aqueous solutions. The Marine Institute in Gdańsk developed a suitable wash primer on phenol resin basis. During spraying it is necessary to use a fresh air respiration apparatus with rubberized protection suit. The possibility of coating concrete walls with thioplastics which have a good resistance against fuels and oils may become important. Cracks which appear later in the con-

Card 6/7

23499
G/004/61/008/007/006/006
D029/D109

crete have no importance on account of the high elasticity of the coating. The application of such coats in ship building for fuel and oil containers, drive shafts etc. is recommended. The mentioned institutes in collaboration with a Polish shipyard are carrying out experiments concerning drive shafts. There are 3 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads: Patrick, I.C., Trans.Faraday Soc., vol. 32 (1936), p 347.

ASSOCIATIONS: Oltuszewski, J.: Instytut Morski (Marine Institute) Gdańsk;
Schwarz, H.: Zentralinstitut für Schweisstechnik der DDR
(Central Institute of Welding Engineering in the GDR), Halle

X

OLTUSZEWSKI, Janusz, inz.

Directives for anticorrosion protection of fishing vessels used under tropical conditions. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.7:245-247 Jl '63.

1. Instytut Morski, Gdansk.

FRENKL, Robert; CSALAY, Laszlo; MAKARA, Gabor; SOMFAI, Zsuzsa; SEIMECI, Laszlo; Technikai asszisztens: OLIVANYI, Nenia

Effect of systematic muscular activity on the serotonin sensitivity in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:391-393 Ag '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

OLTVANYI, Z. 1951

(Anat. Inst. U. of Pecs.)

"Innervation and Function of the Juxtaglomerular Apparatus of the Kidney."

Kiserl. Orvostud. 1951, 3/4(241-244)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 7, p. 827

YUGOSLAVIA

MARKOVIC, B., M. OLUJIC /affiliations not given/.

"A Finding of Genital Vibriosis in Cattle in Serbia."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 6, 1963, pp 491-492.

Abstract: /Authors' English summary modified/ The presence of genital vibriosis has been established in cattle in various parts of Serbia through the isolation of the Vibrio foetus in 1961-62 after having been established in Croatia in 1956 and in Slovenia in 1961. The disease was found in Friesian, Siementhal, and Red Danish cattle imported from Holland, Denmark, and West Germany.

Ten German and US references.

1/1

OLUJIC, S.

BRUK, S.; OLUJIC, S. "Application of A. T. Ippen's theory of supercritical flow in the calculation of steep chutes."
Elektroprivreda, Beograd, Vol 7, No 3, May/June 1954, p. 122

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

OLUJIC, Slavko
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: not given

Source: Belgrade, Jugoslovensko pronalazastvo, No 7, July 1961, pp 3-5.

Data: "Fast-Hardening Mixture with a Water Glass Base for Shell Moulding."

TIKHOMIROV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; KHOR'KOV, A.I., red.; BARMIN, S.F., red.; MITROFANOV, I.A., red.; NECHAYEV, M.A., red. OL'VOVSKIY, I.G., nauchn. red.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., ved. red.

[Assembly, adjustment, and operation of devices for the electrical protection of pipelines] Montazh, naladka i ekspluatatsiia ustroistv elektrozashchity magistral'nykh truboprovodov. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 17:12)

OLYAK, A. A.

USSR/Engineering - Pneumatic brakes

Card 1/1 : Pub. 103 - 11/23

Authors : Olyak, A. A.

Title : A pneumatic brake for machine tools

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 8, page 29, Aug 1954

Abstract : A narrative report concerning the incorporation of pneumatic brakes for high-speed metal cutting-machine tools, is presented. General description of the pneumatic brake is given, together with the explanation of its operation and the disposition of components. Drawings.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

OL'YAK,A.A.

A shavings crusher. Stan. i instr. 26 no.5:12-13 My '55.
(Machinery--Safety appliances) (MLRA 8:8)

OL'YAK, A.A.

Improving the construction of the GZ-46 type high-frequency generators. Stan.i instr.27 no.3:40 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electric generators)

OL'YAK, A.A.

OL'YAK, A.A., inzh.

Mechanizing chip removal. Vest.mash. 37 no.12:75-77 D '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Metal cutting)

SOV/122-58-7-25/31

AUTHOR: Ol'yak, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: A Rig for Running-in Gearwheels (Stend dlya prikatki shesteren)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 73-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A rig is described and illustrated which enables gear boxes and reduction boxes to be run in under constant load conditions. The output shaft of the gear box is connected to a gear pump, pumping oil from a self-contained tank. The load on the gearbox is regulated by a valve on the discharge from the pump and can be built up gradually. The oil temperature is controlled by cooling (or heating) coils in the tank, so that the oil can be maintained at constant viscosity. The rig is driven by an electric motor through a self-aligning splined coupling and the pump is connected to the gearbox or reducer through a dog clutch. It is claimed that gearboxes can be run-in on a rig such as this, without use of abrasive agents, in some ten to fifteen times less time than when running-in the same gearbox without load

Card1/2

on the output shaft but with abrasive paste, which latter always constitutes some danger to the bearings of the gearbox.
There are 2 figures.

OL'YAK, A.A., inzh.

Machine-tool conveying lorry. Mashinostroitel' no.1:2[illegible] Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Hand trucks)

S/128/60/000/008/014/014/XX
A105/A029

AUTHOR: Ol'yak, A.A.

TITLE: Mechanical Chill Casting Equipment

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 8, pp. 46 - 47

TEXT: The casting of big work pieces with a complicated shape and internal cavities necessitating casting rods, etc, requires metal molds. Their assembling and disassembling causes loss of time. A detailed description of mechanical equipment for chill casting is given. The assembling and disassembling is carried out by compressed air. As a conclusion the author mentions that this mobile casting equipment does not need special foundations. Due to a special device for fixing the metal chill molds on a base plate, where the casting takes place, a quick changing from one chill mold to another is possible. The pneumatic installations guarantee a quick and accurate assembling and disassembling. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

OL'YAK, A.A.

Machine-tool brake. Stan. i instr. 31 no.5:37-38 My '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Machine tools—Brakes)

OL'YAK, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Deducting the empirical dependence of the effective range of a fuel jet on the various parameters of a fuel feeding system. Vest.mash. 34 no.7:10-12 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Gas and oil engines)

KRUGLOV, Mikhail Georgiyevich; OL'YAK, Valentin Dmitriyevich; ORLIN, A.S., professor, redaktor; MALASHKIN, O.N., inzhener, retsenzent; LEUTA, V.I., inzhener, redaktor izdatel'stva; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tractor engines] Traktornye dvigateli. Pod red. A.S.Orlina, Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 325 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Tractors--Engines)

OL'YAK, V.D., inzh.; BORISOV, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRYLEV, A.V., inzh.

Electric induction brakes. Vest.mash. 41 no.8:42-44 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Gas and oil engines--Brakes)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; OL'YAK, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Electric modeling of gas-dynamic phenomena in the inlet and exhaust systems of a two- cycle engine. Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; mashinostr. no.5:117-122 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

VASSERMAN, G. M.; DECHEV, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'YAK, V. D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting efficient shape and position of air intakes in prospective makes of the "Zaporozhets" automobile. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:23-25 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy avtozavod "Kommunar" i Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni V. Ya. Chubarya.

(Automobiles—Engines—Cooling)

OL'YAK, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRYLEV, A.V., inzh.

Performance of a diesel engine using mixtures of diesel fuel with gasoline. Mashinostroenie no.6:93-95 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 25833-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6012323 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0304/65/000/006/0093/0095

AUTHORS: Ol'yak, V. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Brylev, A. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Diesel operation on mixtures of diesel fuel and benzene

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1965, 93-95

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, diesel fuel, engine fuel, engine performance characteristic/1Ch10.5-13 diesel engine, A-72 benzene, DL diesel fuel

ABSTRACT: Operation of a modified diesel engine (1Ch10.5/13) on mixtures of diesel fuel and benzene was experimentally investigated. The injector had two orifices which directed about one half of the fuel flow almost tangent to the spherical piston cavity and injected the other half directly into the compressed charge. Mixtures of DL diesel fuel with 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% benzene A-72 (by volume) were used. After tuning the engine on diesel fuel (compression 16.35, injector spring compression 180 kg/cm^2, angle of advance of fuel injection 23°) the engine characteristics shown in Fig. 1 were obtained at fixed injection parameters. It was found that performance decreased with increasing benzene content. The effective fuel consumption could be improved by proper adjustment of the injection advance angle (see Fig. 2).

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.436

L 25833-66
ACC NR: AP6012323

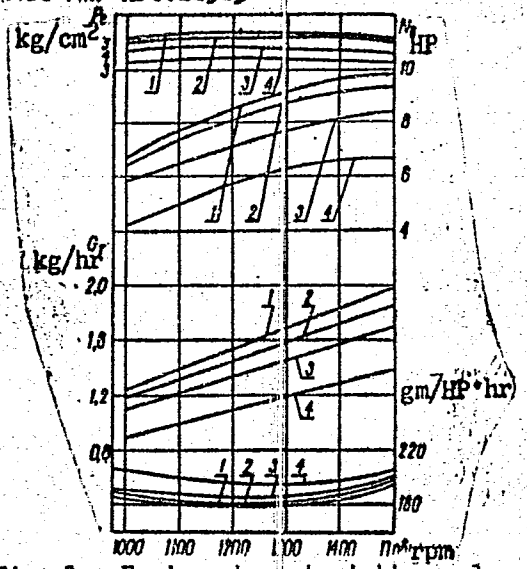

Fig. 1. Engine characteristics: 1 - 0% benzene; 2 - 25%; 3 - 50%; 4 - 75% benzene.

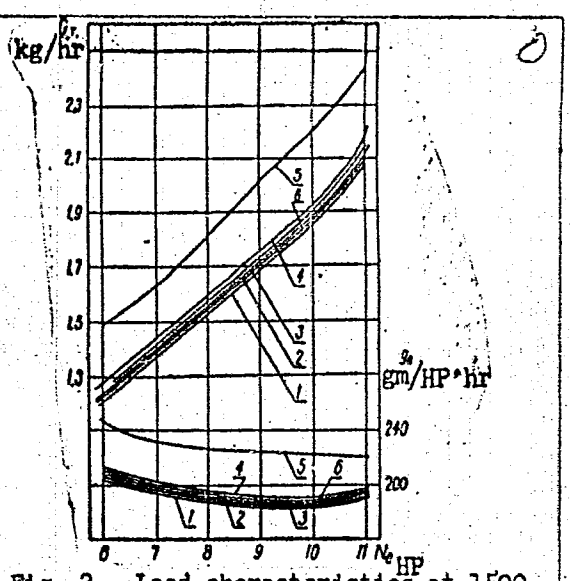

Fig. 2. Load characteristics at 1500 rpm: 1 - 0% benzene; 2 - 25%; 3 - 50%; 4 - 75%; 5 - 100% (θ = 6°); 6 - 100% benzene (θ = 17°).

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.
SUB CODE: 21 SUBM DATE: none
Card 2/2

L 40250-66

ACC NR: AP6020974 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/003/0009/0010

AUTHOR: Vasserman, G. M.; Dechev, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ol'yak, V. D. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Zaporozhskiy "Kommunar" Automobile Plant (Zaporozhskiy avtozavod "Kommunar"); Zaporozhskiy Machine Building Institute im. V. Ya. Chubar' (Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Determining the dimensions of air scoops for rear-engine cars

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, air breathing engine, vehicle engine cooling system, engine cooling fan, air intake system, wind tunnel

ABSTRACT: The authors determine the dimensions for air scoops in rear-engine cars. These air scoops should be designed to use the kinetic energy of the oncoming air. This is particularly true for the case of low-cc automobiles. This type of design economizes on the energy expended by the cooling fan. An expression is given for determining the flow of air through the air scoop where the flow is maintained by the motion of the automobile through air. Once the air has reached the motor compartment, most of it is expended for cooling, and only 4-7% is used for combustion. It is assumed that pressure in the air compartment is slightly above atmospheric. If the

UDC: 621.431.73.001.24

Card 1/2

AID P - 4792

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 19/24

Author : Ol'yar, A. A.

Title : Improved design of the GZ-46 high frequency oscillator

Periodical : Stan. i. instr., 3, 40, Mr 1956

Abstract : A new design of a induction rheostat with 7.5 ohm resistance and 30 amperes carrying current capacity, used with the GZ-46 high frequency oscillator for steel hardening is described by the author. One drawing.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ACC NR: AP6035952 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/010/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Babakov, A. A.; Lebedev, D. V.; Ovsyannikov, B. M.; Ol'yanin, Ye. A.

ORG: TsNIIChERMET

TITLE: Mechanical properties of Kh14G14N3T steel at -253C

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10, 1966, 40-41

TOPIC TAGS: SOLID MECHANICAL PROPERTY, METAL GRAIN STRUCTURE, chromium manganese nickel steel, boron containing steel, steel property, steel subzero temperature property/Kh14GN3T steel, Kh14G14N3TR steel

ABSTRACT: The properties of Kh14G14N3T and Kh14G14N3TR steels in the as-cast and in hot-rolled conditions have been investigated at -253C. Annealed at 1050C and water quenched, the steels had a fine-grained austenitic-ferritic structure, while the Kh18N10T steel used for comparison had fully austenitic structure. At -253C, rolled and annealed Kh14G14N3T steel had a tensile strength of 160 kg/mm^2, a yield strength of 49 kg/mm^2, and elongation of 34%, and a reduction of area of 28%, compared to 185 kg/mm^2, 68 kg/mm^2, 32%, and 42% in the Kh18N10T steel and 152 kg/mm^2, 58 kg/mm^2, 38% and 50% for boron-bearing Kh17G14N3TR steel. Kh14G14N3T steel in the as-cast condition had a much lower strength, (70 kg/mm^2) and extremely low ductility, and an elongation and reduction of area of only 5%. At -253C, as-cast Kh14G14N3T steel had a crystalline fracture which was not observed in Kh14G14N3TR or in Kh18N10T steel.

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.17:669.14.018.8:536.48

ACC NR: AP6035952

Thus, hot-rolled Kh14G14N3T and Kh14G14N3TR steels have mechanical properties comparable to those of the Kh18N10T steel. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

SINEL'NIKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; OLYANISHIN, O.A., inzh.

Transistorized overcurrent protection unit for 6-10 kv. power lines. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:16-18 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

SINEL'NIKOV, V.Ya., inzh., OLYANISHIN, O.A., inzh.

Two-stage transistorized directional overcurrent protection system of 110-220 kv. lines from interphase short-circuits. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:20-22 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BARBARICH, A.I.[Barbarych, A.I.], kand. biol. nauk; BRADIS,Ye.M., doktor biol. nauk; VISYULINA, O.D., doktor biol. nauk; VOLODCHENKO, V.S.; DOBROCHAYEVA, D.M., kand. biol. nauk; KARNAUKH, Ye.D.; KATINA, Z.F., kand. biol. nauk; KOTOV, M.I., doktor biol. nauk; KUZNETSOVA, G.O.[Kuznetsova, H.O.], kand. biol. nauk; OLYANITSKOVA, L.G.[Olianits'ka, L.H.]; OMEL'CHUK, T.Ya., kand. biol. nauk; POYARKOVA, O.M.; PROKUDIN, Yu.M., doktor biol. nauk; PROTOPOPOVA, V.V.; SLYUSARENKO, L.N.; SMOLKO, S.S.; KHRZHANOVSKIY, V.G. [Khrzhanovs'kyi, V.H.], doktor biol. nauk; ZEROV, D.K. akademik, otv. red., ONISHCHENKO, L.I., red.

[Key for the identification of plants in the Ukraine] Vyznachnyk roslyn Ukrainy. Vyd.2., vypr. i dop. Kyiv, Urozhai, 1965. 876 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut botaniky. 2. AN Ukr.SSR (for Zerov). 3. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A.Timiryazeva (for Khrzhanovskiy).

KONSTANTINOV, A.R.; OLYEYNIK, R.N.

Hydrometeorological fundamentals of irrigation farming. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.44:3-15 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

OLEYNIK, R.N.

Evaporation regime of winter wheat in the territory of the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.44:16-28 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

UGNYACHEV, M.Ya. [Uhniachev, M.IA.], kand. khim. nauk; OLYNIK, T.V. [Olilnyk, T.V.]

Colorimetric method for determining chromium in potassium and mother liquors. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:71-72 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.

LEBEDEV, O. A.; FRANTAS'YEV, N. A.; OLYUNIN, G. V.; MUZHZHAVLEV, K. D.; SHEKA, V. P.; SHEKA, T. S.

Developing a method of mechanized removal of electrolytic slime in magnesium production. TSvet. met. 36 no. 11:38-41 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 28970-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/WH

ACC NR: AP6019136 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/65/000/003/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Muzhzhavlev, K. D.; Lebedev, O. A.; Frantas'yev, N. A.; Olyunin, G. V.; Dolgikh, T. K.; Sheka, T. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Improvement in the technology of magnesium chloride electrolysis

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, 1965, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: electrolyte, electrolysis, titanium, magnesium, chloride, furnace, magnesium compound, chlorination

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the pilot plant investigations conducted by the authors in 1959-1960, a sodium-potassium electrolyte composed of (%):8-10 $MgCl_2$, 60-30 NaCl, 20-50 KCl, 0-10 $CaCl_2$ or $BaCl_2$, was recommended for the electrolysis of $MgCl_2$ obtained from the production of titanium.

In 1961-1963, at one magnesium plant, extensive research of the sodium - potassium electrolyte was conducted at a group of experimental industrial electrolyzers operated for 1-1.5 years after replacement of the lining before the beginning of the tests. For comparison, the sodium-calcium and potassium electrolytes were tested simultaneously under comparable conditions.

The electrolyzers were fed molten $MgCl_2$ from titanium production containing (%): 95-99 $MgCl_2$, 0.4 MgO, 0.004 SiO_2, 0.007 Fe, $\leq$ 0.02 C, 0.01 SO_4^{-2}, 0.01 F^-, 0.04 H_2O, and 0.2 Mg metal.

The slime from the electrolyzers was removed manually once in 7 days; the distance between electrodes was kept at 8-10 cm; fluorides were not introduced into the electrolyzers. The anode current density for all electrolyzers was identical - 0.4 a/cm^2. In contrast to the earlier issued recommendations, the electrolyte temperature was kept at 700-720°C.

Card 1/6 UDC: 669.721

To control the true value of the current yield the electrolyzers were periodically (6-10 days) changed to a feed of $MgCl_2$ obtained in electrical shaft furnaces.

Identically high and stable average current yield, approximating 90%, was obtained in the sodium-potassium and potassium electrolyzers. The current yield for the sodium-calcium electrolyte was 4-6% lower.

The amount of slime in the potassium and sodium-potassium electrolytes was identical (0.06 kg/mg Mg); in the sodium-calcium electrolyte, 70% more slime was obtained.

Because of these factors the actual electrical conductivity of the sodium-potassium electrolyte is approximately 20% higher than the electrical conductivity of the sodium-calcium electrolyte with the same amount of NaCl in the electrolyte.

The amount of magnesium raw material in the main impurities, the losses of metallic magnesium with the slime, the yield and concentration of chlorine, and the stability of the lining in the experimental industrial electrolyzers were identical for all three electrolyte compositions.

Relationship of current yield to the interelectrode distance showed in pilot-plant electrolyzers of the All-Union Aluminum and Magnesium Institute (VAMI), that the change in distance between electrodes within the limits of 3-16 cm does not at all affect current yield.

In 1963, this relationship was studied on an experimental industrial electrolyzer. When the composition of the electrolyte was (in %): 8-12 $MgCl_2$, 22-24 NaCl, 63-56 KCl and 3.0 $CaCl_2$, the current yield and the electric

power consumption remained almost unchanged upon decreasing the interelectrode distance from 8-9 to 4-5 cm, but the current at the electrolyzer cell in the second case was increased by 20% because of the additional current feed from the auxiliary generator and disconnection of one cell. The losses of chlorine with the gases of the cathode suction and its concentration in the anode gas remained unchanged. The amount of slime also remained unchanged.

Relationship of current yield and slime content to the $MgCl_2$ concentration in the electrolyte was conducted on the pilot plant electrolyzer of VAMI at 2000 amps.

Granulated $MgCl_2$ from titanium production containing (in %): 0.5-1.5 H_2O, 0.4-0.7 MgO was the raw material. $MgCl_2$ was loaded into the electrolyzer continuously with the aid of a trough feeder. The variation in concentration in a single period did not exceed 1%, and the electrolyte level was kept strictly constant.

If one takes, as 100%, the amount of slime when the concentration of $MgCl_2$ is 6%, then when the content of $MgCl_2$ in the electrolyte is 9, 13 and 16%, this value is 118, 154, and 195% respectively. Increased $MgCl_2$ concentrations in the electrolyte from 6-9 to 13% led to the increase of current yield from 86 to 90%.

It is evident that to obtain a high and stable current yield the $MgCl_2$ concentration in the electrolyte of industrial electrolyzers should not be below 8-10% (the upper limit -- not over 18-20%)

It is interesting to note that the $MgCl_2$ content change in the range of 6-16% in the electrolyte did not at all affect the value of the average

voltage of the electrolyzer.

The cause of this, evidently, is the fact that the reverse emf measured by the instantaneous cut-out of a cell was 2.92 V at 6% $MgCl_2$ and 2.28 V at 16% $MgCl_2$.

Relationship of the current yield and slime content to the duration of intervals between recoveries of slime at the VAMI pilot plant electrolyzer showed that the duration of interval between extraction of the slime was increased to 142 days; thereupon the amount of slime amounted to 0.01 kg/kg Mg in all.

In 1961, in an experimental industrial electrolyzer, the time of the intervals between slime removal was set at 40-50 days; the current yield was 85-87%. In 1963 this task was studied more in detail at two experimental industrial electrolyzers.

From the data obtained it follows that when feeding $MgCl_2$ from titanium production to electrolyzers the slime content depends not so much on the amount of raw material, composition of the electrolyte and design of the electrolyzer as on the conditions for slime recovery.

Testing of an electrolyzer with a graphite hearth with $MgCl_2$ feed from the titanium production was conducted on pilot plant scale for 4 months.

The total current at the electrolyzer was 2000 amps; the current shunted to the hearth -- 100-200 amps ($D = 0.03-0.06$ amps/cm^2).

With a disconnected hearth, the current yield and slime formation were the same as in the pilot plant electrolyzer with an ordinary hearth.

During anode polarization of the graphite hearth, the slime completely

disappeared in 2-3 days; during operation with a connected hearth no slime was formed.

However, both in the first and also in the second case the current yield was reduced from 88-91 tp 80-85%, i.e., by 5-8%. This can be explained by the chlorination of impurities and their harmful effect on the process. Research in this area will be continued. Of much interest in remo ing the harmful effect of impurities is the use of chlorine-discharging anodes with which all or part of the chlorine is carried off through the body of the anode. Such experiments are being conducted at the present time.

With the further mastery of the sodium-potassium electrolyte, increase of NaCl in it, and the introduction into industry of the operating regimes at small distances (4-5 mm) between electrodes, these indicators in the opinion of the authors, can amount to 88-90% and 50.4-52.2 megajoules/kg of Mg (14.0-14.5 kilowatt-hours/kg of Mg) respectively, when the current is 20-30% higher than at the present.

The tests on experimental industrial electrolyzers, as well as the physical and chemical properties of the sodium-potassium electrolyte which are favorable to the electrolytic process and the high quality of $MgCl_2$ from the production of titanium, can serve to conform this.

The selection of the actual ratio of NaCl:KCl in the electrolyte depends on the technical scheme of the plant and level of mechanization of slime recovery processes. As the calculation of economic effectiveness indicates, the use of the sodium-potassium electrolyte in place of the sodium-calcium one permits a reduction of approximately 5% in the cost of magnesium.

L 28970-66
ACC NR: AP6019136 0

Additionally, the use of this electrolyte permits the mechanization of the slime recovery with the aid of a vacuum. With sodium-calcium or sodium-barium electrolytes this means of slime recovery is hardly applicable because of the large losses of $CaCl_2$ or $BaCl_2$. The sodium-potassium electrolyte should be recommended for use, in turn, for high quality $MgCl_2$. However, in the future this electrolyte composition may be quite practical for all forms of $MgCl_2$.
Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 6/6 BLG

MUZHZHAVLEV, K.D.; LEBEDEV, O.A.; FRANTAS'YEV, N.A.; OLYUNIN, G.V.; SHEKA, T.S.; DOLGIKH, T.K.; Prinimali uchastiye: POPOV, V.V.; SHEKA, V.P.

Results of testing individual design elements of magnesium electrolytic cells. TSvet. met. 38 no.5:57-60 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AR4027925 S/0137/64/000/002/B007/B007

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 2B39

AUTHOR: Mamykin, P. S.; D'yachkov, P. N.; Proskurin, Yu. A.; Olyunin, L. Ya.

TITLE: Highly refractory crucibles from fused magnesite for melting special metals in high-frequency furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov, vyp. 4, 1963, 127-130

TOPIC TAGS: magnesite, crucible, refractory

TRANSLATION: Rammed crucibles made of fused magnesite of the following composition (in %): SiO_2, 3.7; Al_2O_3, 1.1; Fe_2O_3, 1.94; CaO, 1.8; MgO, 91.6 and a dextrin solution (300 g per liter of water) have a maximum life of 200 meltings, and an average life of 150. A description is given for the process of manufacturing crucibles for melting high-temperature alloys without slag, and also for melting in initial vacuum. N. Malchanov

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

OLYUNIN, V. N.

OLYUNIN, V. N.

35907. K Istorii Oledeneniya Massiva Fisht i Oshte N. Trudy In-ta Georgrafii (Akad. Nauk SSSR), VYP. 43, 194?, s. 104-13--Bibliorg: 13 Nazv.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 194?

OLYUNIN, V.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.I.

On the origin of loess-like deposits at the foot-hills of Fergana. Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.19:65-69 '53. (MLRA 7:11)
(Fergana--Loess) (Loess--Fergana)

OLYUNIN, V.N.

History of the glaciation of the southwestern mountainous section of the Kabardian A.S.S.R. Trudy Inst.geog. no.58:90-178 '53.
(Kabarda--Glaciers) (MLRA 8:4)

OLYUNIN, V.N.

Origin of the principal forms of relief of the Abrau and Doob Peninsulas. Trudy Inst.geog. no.58:179-188 '53. (MIRA 8:4)
(Abrau Peninsula--Physical geography)(Doob Peninsula--Physical geography)

OLYUNIN, V.N.

Terraces of the Pskem River. Trudy Inst.geog. no.58:189-194 '53.
(Pskem Valley) (MIRA 8:4)

OLYUNIN, V.N.

Geomorphology of the Zakataly zone of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Trudy Inst. geog. no.62:205-217 '54. (MLRA 8:5)
(Zakataly region--Physical geography)

OLYUNIN, V.N.

14-1-408

Translation from: Referativnny Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Olyunin, V. N.

TITLE: Geomorphological Characteristics of Land Areas Used for Experimental Tea Plantations in Tyan'-Shan (Geomorfologicheskaya kharakteristika uchastkov opytnykh posevov chaynogo rasteniya v Tyan'Shane)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gl. botan. sada AN SSSR, 1956, Nr, 5, pp. 11-24

ABSTRACT: Experimental planting of tea was carried out in 4 areas: in the Pskem and Karaunkur River basins and in the Angren and Karaalmy River valleys. These areas have similar geological formation traits, relief, top soil and vegetation and are considered to be part of the fruit tree zone at an altitude of 900 m (in the Angren valley) and 1,200 to 2,000 m elsewhere. All the areas

Card 1/2

OLYUNIN, V.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3852
SOV/7-M-8

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, tom 8: Materialy VII Vsesoyuznogo mezhvedomstvennogo soveshchaniya po aeros"yemke 25 noyabrya - 1 dekabrya 1956 g. (Materials of the 7th All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on Aerial Surveying, 25 November-1 December 1956) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1959. 300 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. G. Filatov; Tech. Ed.: O. A. Gurova; Editorial Commission: M. G. Kell', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; A. A. Logachev, V. P. Miroshnichenko (Resp. Ed.), and N. N. Sokolov.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for photogrammetrists, geologists, geographers, and other scientific and technical personnel concerned with aerial photography.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Survey Methods contains the second part of materials presented at the 7th All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on aerial surveying which took place in Leningrad, November 25 through December 1, 1956. Articles treat problems dealing with the execution and application of aerial survey methods in geological, geomorphological, and geophysical investigations. Special attention is directed to aerial survey methods in geological and geomorphological mapping and geophysical work under different conditions. The techniques of joint airborne magnetic prospecting and aerial photography are described. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1/2

LEONT'YEV, N.F.; MUKHINA, L.I.; OLYUNIN, V.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S.; PAVLYUKOVA, N.V.

New concepts on the orography of Transbaikalia. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog. no.4:82-88 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Transbaikalia--Mountains)

OLYUNIN, V.N., SOKOLOVA, Ye.I.

Mineral composition of loess type sediments in the foothills of the Fergana Valley. Trudy Inst. geog. 80:118-123 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Fergana--Loess)

OLYPNIN, V.N.

Ancient glaciation and recent volcanicity of Kamchatka. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.1:79-84 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

OLYUNIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich; GELLER, S.Yu., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.

[Recent tectonics and glaciation of the Eastern Sayan Mountains] Neotektonika i oledenenie Vostochnogo Saiana. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 125 p. (MIRA 18:4)

LYAPIN, M.A., inzh.; OLYUNIN, V.V., inzh.

Enrichment of sand-gravel mixes in conical sieves. Stroi. mat. 10 no.9 9-11 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

YEGOROVA, M.N.; OLYUNINA, G.K.; TERESHIN, I.M.

Effect of levomycetin on the synthesis of nucleic acids and protein in dysentery bacilli. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1091-1096 D '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.